NEWS FROM NORTH GAROLINA.

The Capture of Fort Macon Officially Confirmed.

All the Guns on the Side Attacked Dismounted.

Wilmington, N. C., Reported Captured by Gen. Burnside.

Details of the Battle Near Elizabeth City,

Fohrmes Mownen, May 1, 1862.

Sm-Captain Worden, of the navy, with despatches from General Burnside, has just arrived. He reports Port Macon taken after eleven hours' bombar Four hundred prisoners were taxen. Colonel White, late

Loss on our side ope killed and eleven wounded.

JNO. E. WOOL, Major General.

FORTRESS MONRON, May 2, 1802. The steamer Julia Farren arrived from Newbern this erning, having left that place on Tuesday. She brings the mails and official despatches.

All the previously reported particulars of the sapture

of Fort Macon are confirmed. The fort surrendered on Friday evening, and all the stores and ammunition, the atter in large quantity, were captured. The fort was errisoned immediately by Union troops.

Everything was quiet when the Julia Farson left.

There was no other news in that vicinity. Only one man is reported killed on our side during the ent. The enemy lost seven.

The Wilmington Journal of Wednesday has the follow-ng in confirmation of the fall of Fort Macon, telegraphed from here yesterday:— We have just learned that the fire upon the fort was

ed at a quarter before six o'clock on Friday mornng, and that the engagement between the fort and the eral batteries was kept up until seven o'clock that evening, when the fort became wholly untenable, and was surrendered, as before stated. All the guns inside and all but three of the guns bearing upon the enemy batteries were also dismounted. The enemy's central battery of breaching guns was within eleven hundred yards of the fort. The right and left flauking batteries of our men having been killed in a scout some days since egainst the enemy's pickets is untrue. One man only was even wounded, and none were killed until Friday set, the day of the attack upon the fert.

From other accounts it is gathered that during the embardment of Fort Mason seven robels were killed and a great many wounded.

Colonel White and one hundred and lifty men were re-

used on parole by General Burnelde.

The Petersburg (Va.) Espress, of May 1, says that a seport was current there of the capture of Wilmington, f. C., by General Burnside.

By the Julis Farren we have the Union accounts of the

ight above Elizabeth City, previously reported. General Beno was despatched by General Burnelde on the 17th. with five regiments and four pleases of artillery, as previcually stated, to Elizabeth City, thence to move in the direction of Norfolk.

General Reno landed at Elizabeth City, and sent Cole sel Hawkins by a circuitous reute to get in frent of the semy, and followed with a part of the remaining force. after marching twenty miles the enemy was found in grenched, with batteries in position in the edge of a wood, which commanded the approaches over the open fields. Colonel Howard, of the marine artillery, in advance, fired upon the enemy, and our pieces were put in position for a three hours' artillery drill. Colonel Hawas' force got astray, and found themselves four naties n General Reno's rear

General Reno sent regiments to the right and left, to tflank the enemy, the movement being finely executed, and there was a prospect of bagging the whole rebei force. When Colonel Hawkins came up, General Reno ordered him to the right; but coming into the open field, be charged on the enemy with the bayonet, appeared in all the rebel infantry. Colonel Harrkins was wounded in the arm, and Adjutant Gadeden killed.

A charge was then made by the other regiments or th flanks of the enemy, who was put to rout and re reated to the capal locks, and thence to Norfolk General Reno pronounces this one of the most brillians

Our loss in commissioned officers was-killed one wounded seven; non-commissioned officers, killed two, wounded thirteen; privates killed six, wounded forty. General Burnelde positively ordered General Reno not to advance any further toward Norfolk, the object being to feel the strength of the enemy in the rear: so after Elizabeth City. Having not enough wagons, and the men being exhausted by a severe march, seventeen of our with a fing of truce. These have singe arrived at For

IMPORTANT FROM THE MISSISSIPPI.

The flar of truce of to-day has not yet returned

Reported Capture of Baton Rouge, the Capital of Louisiana -- Preparations for a General Attack on Fort Wright,

CHICAGO, MRY 1. 1882 A special despatch to the Chicago Tribune, from Cairo From the fleet we learn of the capture of Balon Bouge and

The meriars below continue firing at Fort Wright at atervals of ten minutes. Commodors Foote is prepar-tag for a general attack on the rebel works. An ettack

gunboats. Our flottlis formed to line of battle, but p

The river is stationary, and eight inches higher the ever before known.

The Rebel "Situation" on the Mississippi

The Rebel "Situation" on the Mississippi (Correspones of the Richmond Examiner, April 27.)

Memories, April 13, 1862.

Island No. 10, as far as regards its future relations to the Southern confederacy, is also among "the things that were." Its eighty pant and eleven gumbouts and transports have been some, facility with General Mackell, the commanier, and the cransinder, who escaped, are now straggling into Memphis in equads of fire, ten or fifty, as the case may be. Scores will doubtless be drowned in the bayous or lest in the canebrakes, where, is many instances, the men have to wade for miles up to their armplis in water.

All our forces had been removed to the main land from the island, and here they were surrounded by the enemy and hemined in beyond the hope of escape, andept in individual cases. The surrender took place on Thesitary morning. The first notification of danger was the presence of a gunboat, which to a darring monner had cann the gauntlet of the batteries during a form on Salawday wight. Then transports and troops were thrown through examinating that had been out on the Missouri side and met ged that the Mississippl below the island. Then fell our batteries, one by one, and finally the stronghold lined.

The next point of defences above us is Fort Fillow, and gain is said to have been shelled yenterday. Its position has strong one, and, with a sufficiency of troops, may be considered impregnable, but after the experience of the past of the four source and the four source of the past of the four source of the past of the four source of the past of the four source.

The next point of defence above us is Fort Fillow, and gain is said to have been shelled yenterday. Its position has strong one, and, with a sufficiency of troops, may be considered impregnable, but after the experience of the past of the four source and the four source when the source is the features and the source of the past of the four source. The past of the past of the several continuity of the past of the past of the past of t

"He, we want a prings electric in the numer breast."

If Port Pillow falls, of course Memphis goes with it, and
New Orlea. V, the grand price of the federals, comes need on
the program. We. It is not probable that with the rich
from the property fready to plack, the enamy will stop withbut some further demonstration, or that a suspendous
edost will not be just forth to pecure the keystons of the
fould and West.) acry layery little pauls in Homphis,

dowever. The people are quielly, if not almost callously

endence of the Richmond Dispatch, April 27.] Richmond Dispatch, April 27. Minorem, April 37, 1882.

I hear, from sources supposed to be entirely reliable, that a considerable body of men has been landed by the federals above Fork Pillow, on the Forked Deer river. The transports were enabled to ascend the river some distance, owing to the high stage of the water. The forces there landed will doubtless seek to direct the fort by land, and will co-operate with the gunboats on the Mississippie. Fort Pillow, as you have heriotore been informed, to situated just above the mouth of the Hatchie river, and is seventy miles above Momphis by water and thirty by land.

and is seventy miles above morphis by land.

The enemy is moving out also from the lower Tennessee, through Paris, acress the quantry towards the Mississippi. They desireyed the depot buildings at the Henry station, on the Momphis and Observed, on Saturday, together with two car loads of government stores. Their intention is supposed to be to occupy that part of the State lying above Port Pillow and between the lower Tennessee and Mississippi rivers, and gradually to advance on Memphis.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Reported Evacuation of Corinth and Memphis.

The Rebels inconsolable Over the Loss of New Orleans.

Execution of a Union Man as a Spy in Richmond.

Resignation of Rebel Naval Officera, 20.,

YORKERINONNOS, May 1, 1862 The weather so-day is warm and clear, and highly favorable for the operations of the army. Three or four rebel boats made their appearance of Sewall's Point

A slag of trees whom Changy Island this afternoon brought down an English mobleman and several newspapers. By this arrival we are furnished with further par-ticulars of the capture of Fort Macon and something additional with rogard to the fall of New Orleans, to-

this morning, and sacate ! to be placing buoys to mark

sether with other interesting items. The Norfolk Day Book of this (Thursday) merning says that no telegraphic despatches were received inst night. An order from Provest Marshal Pashaw prohibits all huckstoring with the military in the district of Norfolk, and the privilege of salling poultry, game, fish, fruis, vegetables, \$21, in resirioted to those who raise or eastch the same. Ansthur order extends the privilege of bringing oysters to market from May 1 to June 1, and

In regard to the Morriage, a Suffolk correspondent of the Petersburg Espend, under date of the Soth of April,

All were expecting to lear nomething from the Virginia this morning; but the Norfolk Day Book is as silent as the grave upon the subject. I forbear to reseat rumors. What the rumors referred to in the above paragraph are may possibly be inferred from the fact that a rumor was taken from Morfellt to Petersburg yesterday that a very prominent mayal officer had resigned his commis-

The Petersburg Mayous of to-day says that many ramors were in circulation yesterday, among them a report of the evacuation of Memphis and Corinth. The Richmond Dispaich of to-day says "that the panie on the subject of a successity of food is one of the most causeless imaginable. The road from Panville to Greensborough is rapidly censtructing, and will open North Carolina, Tennessee and even Georgia and South Carolina for supplies to feed the whole State of Virginia." How conscient the panis above alluded to is may be inferred from the fact that in an adjoining column of the same paper is chronicled the sale of butter at \$4 40 per pound

in the city market. Six Yankees, seven demontic traitors and one requesant Confederate soldier arrived in Richmond yesterday. The former beloaged to an Ohio regiment, and were captured in Bath county, Virginia.

The Richmond Dignateh of vesterday records the execution, as a spy, on the 29th of April, of Timothy Webster. Mrs. Webster, who was arrested with her hus-band, is still at Costle Godwin. Webster is said to be the first spy yet amounted by the rebels. What if the federal government abould commence hanging spice?

morning papers of to-day.

The following additional forms regarding the fall of Now Orleans are all that can be gleased from the

tion to Mayor Monroe, which the latter had accepted and the city of New Orleans was at last accounts held by a battalion of marines from the squadron. General Buter's forces were within a few miles of the city, having landed on Lake Pontchartrain.

A note from Captain Henry A. Gadscen, of the steamship Arago, informs your correspondent that there is no truth in the published communication signed R. B. from that vessel to spire a Dattory on Sewall's Point a few nights sings. The gentlemen named as in charge of the boats-Mersys Sobranon and Backest-are officers on the Arago; but no egel person is known on board so R.

Information was received at Norfolk renterday that Captain Melinionh, the sapposed commander of the genboat Louisians, at Hew Orients, had been builty wounded-when or whore was pot stated. From the same scores it was also learned that Captain Thomas Muger, supposed to be the commander of the McRae, was mor tally wounded in the same engage ment.

From the Petersburg Express and Norfolk Day Beat of to-day I glear the following terms:— General Prenties and seven hundred Union prisoners

had arrived at Holma, Alabama. The efficers were to be sent to Talindeg: and the privates to Mentgemery. A large fire eccurred in Abordeen on Friday which a large foundry and machine shep was destroyed

The editor states "that an enemy bath cone this." The rebels are inconsolable in their wailing over the fall of New Origins, some charging Gereral Lovell with treachery. Commodors Hollins passed through Columbia, S. C., en coule for Richmond, on Saturday. He ex-Crescent City. Ho stated that there vere one hundred and the city; that the Loctstans was ready and waiting: that numerous boarding parties, composed of active young men, were organized to board as d take the national vesselment all basards, and that the Mississippi, the consort of the Virginia, although une nished, could, t

necessary, be brought into action.

The rebel Brigadier General Gladden was announced o have died from wounds received at Shiloh. FORTRESS MONBOR, May 2, 1802

ngton this afternoon. Three refugees from Norfolk left last night in a row-

boat, arriving at half-past seven this storning. There is ittle nows, except a repetition of previous reperts.
Commodore Tatnall received sealed orders on Monday,

and sailed; but, opening them in Elizabeth river, found he was ordered to run the blockade and proceed to York diately resigned his commission, together with his chief

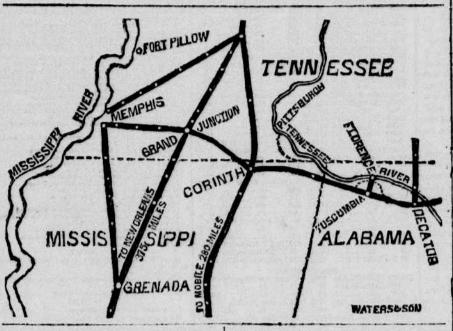
There was general expectation in No-folk that the Merrimac would come out for the last three or four days. Refugees say that there are several bundred Union men n Norfolk known to besuch, and many others, who keep quiet, including many of the soldiers. There are six or even thousand troops under General Huger between Pig

Point and Norfolk.

Three companies in Portsmouth rebelled and stacked arms a few days since. It is also reported that part of General Magruder's forces had mutinied at Williamsburg. A torpedo has been constructed at Norfolk-whether recently or not is not stated-calculated to be managed ander water by one man, and be propelled by him under the vassel to be destroyed. It is said to be five or six

PROBABLE RETREAT OF BEAUREGARD TO GRAND JUNCTION.

Map Showing the Position of Grand Junction and the Different Routes Leading Therefrom.



THE FLIGHT OF THE REBEL CONGRESS.

why, to the surprise of their friends and the untertainment of their seamles.

By such reasoning does the farmortal Fielding justify the "falling back" of a favorite hero, and in searching a good plea for the dispersion of our Conjectute—but not the man—Sende, we can find note bake. They, but, here been a one of their seates, we can find note bake. They, but, here been away, "the Lord known why, to the surprise of their friends and the enterishment of their seamles."

It would be amusing, it is were not said, to read and hear their proposite that the opinion they run from "apprehension" was altogether an "outside idea," and that their adjournment was due to the simple fact that Congress adjeased because Congress had no more building to the class of the their record shows that the lartif hing in median, whilesee hundred and forly-rine military commissions to do," while their record shows that the lartif hing in median, whilesee hundred and forly-rine military commissions to suppress on the table, and while likewing to a message of the President declaring that he relaxest surging a number of cities, the title of which he had not fix believe to relate, our Congress the time to inquire.

Would of compution cartesing was not the record of the sampering deficurement, and if "approhension" had not the believe, then the Lord knows why Congress is gone, and the Lord knows when Congress with come in an order to the present in Richmond who intend to prefer flight to fight, should the city were be in dancer.

We keep that all other persons in Richmond who intend to prefer flight to light, should the city was be in danier, will do what they do in that way—like Congress—without "spare housion" or seaks. If Hichmond halls, it will not be a modern tumble. There is not the local danaer that their precious currence will be neight navier that their state will be not a several great a trainies, ever was correct to a several great a trainies, ever was correct to a several great at these who want to get out of it can do so at any kine. It is hoped that here, at tend, the Confederale areads will not be more of effect.

at road, the Confederate arrains will not besines of after burning a standard or two and a bodge for noment they have not seening are in the neighborhood, without knowing how many there are, nor whether they are not worse frightnessed than themselves.

Agaze, we repeat the following of kinamond, if it have place at all, will be a size process, and we shall know all about it long before the rooms to look. If he no one, therefore, get out of breath before the race. If the Confederate government is worth driven is will defend blocke and of the last for the leaving of it, though it will give up to rain many thousands of its citizens, will not be less that to the government itself. Nothing will room for the heady of that government but speedy resignation to except a fond of execution and intany such as world crush the greatest competerer and despot that has ever ruled the world. They had belief seet with on the prolong a nomeotic residence at Managemery. Though the such that will decide he rid of the or hist than often to protons a monoth residence at Managamery. Though the poories of the city and the country would fee to ribly by the occupation of Richmord, the members of the government would suffer more than any other hally divides and if they have a gram of common sense they knew it. Hence it may be safely predicted that they will defend this piece with all the force they and comment. We have no doubt but the arrangements of Mr. Bandolph

The dispersion of Congress to Landson, April 12.) From the Richmond Examiner, Abril 121.]

The dispersion of Congress to-day cannot be required otherwise than as a since universed event. It is an estous cample to all classes. It is done by the votes of the senators of those very Sinles which have been louded in their professions of pairfolism and walor. Many of them two think Richmond inserted, alls etent the probability of exceeding Virginia ("temporarily") in case of defeat, and wish to be self-on their order platitation when that eventuales place. They exhibit in unit way of thinking a very tarrow vision, a most imperfect idea of what in possing here, and are completely in error as to the fature that lies close before them.

The torse of Virginia is a thought which should not be admitted into the load of any person of authority in the Confederate Sistes. If the confederary less virginia, it loss the boddone and right days of the sour. If they include the placing specialistic that the Virginia Southern considering when they have been appeared with a securities of virginia, they have been appeared with a complete of virginia, they have been appeared with a complete of virginia, they have been appeared with a complete of virginia, they have to a defeation, and are cought in a source of value positing securities to be overlaped.

Peacement of the border rists to only a mount to the end of the Northern hords. If we were the only don'the her would never test forth the glantia close, and

making to come count they want and must have. If they can conquer Yiramia the destruction of that strong but work will only lift them with bego and conditions; and the desirive battler will be fought a few works later on the plantation of the registron, with what discretes of chances let redection are.

The wirest plan of the South to place all in fore an the penticular, stand the hazard of that proof throw of the discrete with hazard stands the hazard stands and the strong light only when they are much chance had it. To be not have not all the very more the hazard is not the way to according the stray or help a cause in peril.

For view, and the document of remeining in the capital int is certain it can be no longer defended. It will be time enough to go when it is no longer possible to stray and at least the disgrave will be avoided of premediated flight.

(From the fitchmond Whig, April 12.)

A City of Refuge.

(From the Redmann Dispatch, April 27.)

DANVILLE, Va., April 24.

The present appearance of Danville reminds one very orcibly of the cities of refuge spoken of in the Oid Twantest Scriptures. From all parts of the frontier and seasons of this State refugees are flocking to this point thready the hotels and private boarding houses are rowded.

crowded.

Not having anticipated such an accession to their population, the resident citizens had not isld in such a supply of provisions as would be sufficient in order that all may have enough. Thus entables sell very high, and the prices have an upward tendency. But the country around is rich and fertile, and tobacco, which has thus far answered all purposes with the farmers, will give place tobecom, pork, pear, potatoes, and other articles more easily dig-sted than the word.

The Oswego Canal in Working Order. Synacuse, N. Y., May 2, 1962. The mud lock on the Oswego Canal is in complete order, and three loaded boats from Oswego reached this

Personal Intelligence.

Mr. David Rennedy, of England; C. F. Hammond, of Crown Point; S. D. Lawrson, of Connectiont; J. R. Jones, of Points Vasia; R. S. Stone, of Philadelphia; G. V. Aiken, United States Army; J. C. Moisire, of Vashington; J. H. Besch, T. Passan, of St. Louis, and E. Chamberlin, of Beston, are stopping at the Metropolitan Hotel.

NEWS FROM GEN. HALLECK'S ARMY.

Eighly Important Intelligence Not Allowed to be Telegraphed.

Statement of the Union and Rebel Losses in the Great Battle.

Reply of Gen. Grant to the Criticisms on His Management of the Battle,

&c., &c..

The news from Pistaburg Landing is of the highest im-pertance. Its transmission over the wires is prohibited. General L. Wallace's division has taken possession of Furdy without opposition. The enemy's left flank had

Governor Yates left to-night for Pitisburg with the heapital steamer and a large quantity of sanitary stores. The river is stationary and eight inches higher than

Percented Landing, May 2, 1862. Major General Thomas' division from the Army of the Ohjo to the Army of Tennessee; and Major General Thomas takes command of the army formerly under General Grant, of which the divisions of Generals McClernand and Wallace are to constitute a recerve under General Mc-Clernand. Major General Great will retain command of in the present movements will act as second in command under the Major General commanding the Department.

CINCINNAM, May 2, 1862.

our loss at the battle of f			nanton or
	Xillel. 251 228 45 312 437 196 80 83	Womarled, 1,351 1,053 257 1,419 2,402 552 410 612 806	Missing. 209 1,103 95 225 482 1,802 27 10
	-	-	-

unded and missing is 13,661. About 800 of the wounded have since died.

Our burial parties report between 2,500 and 3,000 rebels found dead on the field. wounded and prisoners, and the sick, used up and panie

stricken during his movement from Corinth upon Pitter The Con. ser fal publishes passeges of a letter from

pature of the criticism of his management of the battle of Philaborg Landing, Coneral Grant says .--

From the St. Louis Republican, April 30.]
Our information is conclusive, alterest, as to the evacu ntion of Corinch by the rebels, though we have yet no explanation of this unexpected move. Additional transpertation has been ordered by steneral Halleck, and preparations are making for the prompt pursuit of the fugaclous enemy. By the time these are uni-hed it is thought the several columns are already in rendiness to march, ired to obtain the extra wagon; and herses for which

to reems to be established that Becarepard has shed upon Grand Junctins, Pannesce, as his now point of con-centration for the defence of Memphis. We suppose he has good military reasons for this falling back and change of line, though they are not in the hore of ricelving additional reinforcements. The at Huntsville and Decator, is unworthy of being get down as a reason for this retrograde movement, for Gen.

army with any sense of danger.

By withdrawing from Corinth, the enemy surrenders one of his lines of retreat -namely, via the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, leaving him only the Mississippi Central Railroad and the Mississippi river. Both of these will soon be precarious resorts, if, as we anticipate, the late successful operations of the naval first of Porter and Parragut are energetically followed up. Indeed, it is not altogether out of the range of probability that these operations have been the cause of the alterations in Beauregard a plans, and possibly he may at once transport his forces to the far South, with the design of making a grand comp for the recapture of New Orleans, surrondering Memphia as a military necessity; though we can bardly think he would do that.

At best, the rescent of the enemy from Corinth te a public confession of his westerns in the West. He is ted for his acceptance. He must fight at Grand Junetion or Momphis, surrender the greater part of Arkausas, Mississippi and Mabana, or disperse his forces. The dilemma is fatel, whatever choice is made.

We believe that the public expectation of a great battle | General

on the borders of To on the bordon of Tennames and Mississippi will not be unfulfilled. The heading and hitherto boastful army of Beauregard will be brought to a stand, and pursued so closely that it must accept the challenge of Halleck's in-vincible troops. We have not the alightest fears for the result when that over happens, for the soccasion hordes will be driven from point to point until they are com-pelled to give me antiraly.

pelled to give up antirely.

Destroying the railroad as he retreats, it will be exceedingly difficult to follow him, while he can, if again deciding not to make a stand, retreat at pleasure towards either New Orleans or Mobile, compelling the Union army to make He advance by slow marches, while he mayes by railroad.

IMPOR**TANT FROM YO**RKTOWN.

Opening Fire of the Big Siege Batteries on the Enemy's Works.

Bombartment of Torktown and the . . . Debel Mines at Goucester.

Bursting of a Rided Staty-eight Pounder on the Heights of the Town.

The Rebels Scattered and Their Fire Silenced,

On Tuce-tay a pteambost was seen with a load of troops at Yorktown. They prebably came from West Point, thirty miles above, indicating that the enemy are being

reinforced, instead of preparing to evacuate.

Entery No. 1, as the mouth of Wormsley's creek, and commanding the rebel water batteries at Yorktown and Gloucester, opened yesterday afternoon on the enemy's shipping at a range of about two miles. The first shot, which was followed in rapid succassion by others, caused the rebel vessels to beat a hasty retreat out of range. No damage was supposed to have been sustained by the enemy's vessels, as the

range had not been obtained.

The guns were then directed towards the works at orktown and Gloncester, with the view of getting a reply. They were not long kept waiting, when the large pivot gun stationed on the Heights of Yorktown sent a messenger which caused every one to jump for the trenches. The fire was now kept up quite brinkly for two hours from both sides, with no damage, so far as we were concerned, although some of their shells came too close to make hibough come of their shells came too close to make it pleasant. The securacy of our gunners, considering this being the first attempt with the new siege pieces, was acknowledged by competent judges to be most admirable. Some of our shells were seen to explode directly over the enemy's purapets, which a moment before were lined with men.

About sixty shots were fired from our one and two hundred pounder Parroets during the afternoon. What damage the enemy consistent in the known.

damage the enemy have m not known.

The robe's opened on our parallel, where the workmen were employed, about dusk, throwing shells, at
intervals, during the night. No one was hurs.

Private Charles Young, Company A, Twenty sixth

Pennsylvania regiment, was severely wounded in the knee last night, while on picket duty. Reavy April showers still continue to visit us daily, retarding in a considerable degree military operations. Two deserters belonging to the Mississippi battalion commanded by Colonal Taylor, camped near Yorktown deserted last night while on picket duty. They are both

Generals Johnston and Magrader made speeches last week to all their troops, calling on them to use every exertion to defeat the Northern invaders; that they exertion to detent the Northern invaders; that they should never surrender so long as there was a man left; that if they were determined to rest their cause on this their last besting the their last besting the formerly second from the Portioth United States infantry, formerly second from the Portioth United States infantry, formerly second from the English army, and who distinguished himself in the Orimean war, for which

he had medals, died yesterday from a wound received while on dity in the trenches on Monday night last. curability of wounds here, owing to the peculiarity of the climate. In view of this fact, arrangements are being

The rebels opened this morning with their rifled columbiad staty-eight-pounder, placed on the heights of

pounder Parrotts, was then brought to bear upon the only gun which has given us any trouble, our shots being dismounted very soon, when, on its twenty third discharge, the enemy's gum burst into a thousand pieces, tearing up the parapet, and making haves with the crowd who were collected around it at the time.

the crowd who were collected around it at the time.

No less than ten persons were standing on the parapet, within six feet of it, besides those that were hid from view by the works. The destruction of life must have been considerable.

This was the only gun which the rebels have shown capable of doing No. 1 Battery any harm.

All firing on their side now ceased, while our guns tate the town. About one hundred shots were fired by

our guns up to two o'clock this afternoon, when, as if by mutual consent, they all ceased.

About twelve o'clock to-day a rebel steamboat came down the river and attempted to land at Yorktown, but was prevented by a few abots from our hundred-pounder

The rebels kept up a continuous fire all last night on our men in the trenches. The only casualties were the wounding of James Entions and Philip Raddien, Company C. Thirteenth New York regiment. The weather is again pleasant. If it should continue

the work laid out is approaching completion.

Jos. Booker, Company G., Berdan's sharpshooters, was wounded last night on picket duty, and taken prisoner.

The Mountain Department. OPERATIONS OF THE UNION PORC A despatch received last night at headquarters

sneral Cox, of the Kanawha Department, speaks of still ontained storms. The roads are frightful.

The news that the enemy is abandoning Greenbrie county is credited, as the movement is an inevitable con-sequence of demonstrations making in the Valley. Schools progresses steadily but alowly, owing to high

Chief of Staff Chief of Staff Chief of Staff. OF GRUENAL FREMONT.
Chief of Staff. Ocionel Anselm Albert.
Topographical Engineer Ocionel John T. Fials.
Aast Adjutant General Ocionel Albert Tracy.
Chief of Cavairy. Ocionel Charles Zagenyi.
Chief of Aruilety Lieut. Ocionel John Plison.
Judgo Advocate General. Major R. M. Corwin.
Aid. Ocionel R. W. Hudson.
Aid. Lieut. Colonel J. W. Savage.
Aid. Major T. J. Weed.
Aid. Captain J. R. Howard.
Aid. Captain R. W. Raymond.
Aid. Captain C. Guptain C. Guptain.
Aid. Captain C. Guptain.
Aid. Captain Cyrus Hamlin.
Aid. Captain — Nordendorp.

Highly Important Diplomatic Movements in Washington.

Results of M. Mercier's Visit to Richmond.

Reported Consultation Between the Cabinet and the Diplematic Corps.

AMNESTY UNDER CONSIDERATION.

NAPOLEON'S SECRET DESIGNS.

Another Effort to be Made to Secure the Recognition of Southern Nationally.

Our Washington Correspondence. WASHINGTON, May 1, 1862. About two months ago I stated that there was in contemplation by the government an "amnesty" measure; that then it was proposed to offer said amnesty as soon as our power extended over Richmond and a few other specified places. Now, I learn—not in so many words lirectly, but in inference indirectly-that the "subject matter" of such "amnesty" measure is actually under consideration, and may soon be issued, the whole do pending on the immediate success or defeat of our arms. I was told some time ago that such amnesty would be extended to all except Davis and his Cabinet and the

prominent and eminent civilians. This is all that I know on the subject, and this I learned by careful, covert, and not direct inquiry.

Confederate major and brigadier generals, with a few

Washington, May 1, 1862. The evening before last at eight o'clock, there was an extraordinary gathering, not in the form of a dinner party, or an official reception, but in the shape of a grave onsultation on our national sroubles, between the President, his Cabinet and the diplomatic corps. The impres. sion given to me is that the business in band was drawn from the late visit of the French Minister to Richmond, and that at the bottom of it lies the question of an armis tice. It is believed that Mone. Mercier and Lord Lyone are very anxious to save the cotton and tobacco of the tice with Jeff. Davis, as a first step to a treaty of peace. It is believed, too, that Mons. Mercier, with the occupa ion of New Orleans by the United States forces, haz concluded that the time has come when, under the nstructions of the Emperor, he may step forward as a

WASHINGTON, May 1, 1562 I have deemed it best to communicate the facts to you, that they may be used or not, at your dis-cretion. Some of them seem somewhat in conflict with the views editorially expressed in the HERALD; but I present them just as I learned them.

The most intelligent French residents here are positive that the visit of M. Mercier to Richmond was of the gravest diplomatic character. I am convinced, from what I have learned from these French people, that the Emperor's designs on Mexico are at the bottom of the whole affair, and that in regard to this war all his sym, pathies are with the South, and not with the United States government. These French people believe that M. Mercier has made a secret treaty with the Confederate government, which is both political and commercial in its character. According to advices received here from Paris, it is believed by the French government that the turning point in the war has now been reached—that the tide of successes will now turn, and that the summer campaign will result disastroughy to the federal arms. So far as I can learn, this view is partly based upon the fact further from their base of operations, in a hostile of try, and generally where, their gunbouts cannot co-operate and will also have to encounter the dreaded climatic features of the South. They inform me also that they know that within a few days assurances have been sent to the French government from the highest authority, both here and in Baltimere, that will confirm this view, and that foreshadow a certain Union defeat, both at Yorktown and at Corinth. They believe that the ratification of this treaty may depend upon the result of these two engagements. But they believe that, in considera tion of a monopoly of commercial advantages, and also in consideration of aid of some kind in his Mexican scheme, Napoleon has agreed to use his good offices with the United States government in putting an end to the an independent nationality, and that on the failure of the United States to accept his mediation he will himself acknowledge the independence of the Southern confede

(From the Richmond Dispatch, April 28.)

"THE SECRET." The Charleston Mercury is informed, on undoubton sthority, that Monsieur Mercler visited Richmond for the purpose of ascertaining the truth in regard to the sixty days. The Mercury learns that he is pretty well of the ability of the Confederate States to maintain themselves. His visit was made at the suggestion of

We have heard nothing of this previously.

GEN. MITCHEL'S OPERATIONS. The Expedition to Bridgeport, Ma.—How Beauregard's Despatch to Jeff. Davis was Taken, &c.

HON. E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War :-

island to the mainland and captured two pix-pounder cannon and their ammunition. The inhabitants report the enemy to have retreated in great confusion. O. M. MITCHEL, Brigadier General General Mitchel attacked the force of General E. Kirby Smith at this point this afternoon, and, after half an hour's shelling, routed them, with the loss of sixty-three

killed and a large number wounded. Three hundred

Early yesterday morning my troops crossed from the

rebels fied across the bridge, burning a span beyond the sland, shandoning arms and supplies and cutting of their advance, which had been fianked. CINCINNATI, May 2, 1862. The Commercial's correspondent, with Gen. Mitchel's army, gives the following explanation of the manner in which Gen. Beauregard's despatch was taken at Runssrille:-The wires were broken at a point beyond Hantsville, and Beauregard's despatch was received at Hunts ville, and was being prepared by the operator there to be forwarded by locomotive to Chattanooga, and thence repeated by telegraph to Richmond, when Gen. Mitchel

Interesting from Memphis.

APPREHENDED ATTACK FROM THE FEDERAL FLEETS—
THE CITY TO RE SURNED, MC.

surprised the town, and instantly seized the telegrath

office. Gen. Mitchel himself solved the cypher after

leved that a simultaneous attack would be made by the fleet before the close of the week.

Memphis papers of the 29th say a meeting held the night before had concluded to burn the city in case of the approach of the federal fleet. orials urgently call on the people to reinforce Price at Fort Wright, as the only hope and salvation of the

Movements of European Steamers.

Haipax, May 2, 1862.

The steamship America sailed at nine o'clock last evening for Boston, where she will be due on Saturday morning.

The steamship Canada, from Boston, arrived here at haif-past twe o'clock this morning and sailed again at five o'clock for Liverpool.

The freight steamer British Queen, from Liverpool on the 19th April, has arrived here. She brings a duplicate of the America's news.

The steamship Canada, hence for Liverpool, will call off Cape Race, weather permitting, for despatches. She is due there about midnight to murrow night.